

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7431.—VOL. XLV.

BIKINS.
On Sunday, March 26th, at her residence, Underwood-street, Paddington, Mrs. Grenfell, J. C. Thomas, of a daughter.
On the 26th ultimo, at her residence, Sunnyside, North Richmond, Mrs. George Mathew Pitt, junior, of a son.
On Saturday, Mrs. Mayne, Middle Vale, Hen and Chickens Bay, Mrs. Edward Millett, of a daughter.
On the 26th of March, Mr. Edward Anderson, Police Depot, Sydney, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anderson.
On March 26th, at her residence, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, Mrs. F. H. Palmer, of a son.
On Wednesday, 2nd instant, at her residence, 107, Prince-street, Mrs. T. Chester, of a son.
On Wednesday, 2nd instant, at her residence, Waverley, Mrs. Joseph Hartshorne, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th ultimo, at All Saints, Bathurst, by the Rev. Thomas Sharpe, William Edwards, of Bangalore, Argyle, eldest son of the late Captain Edwards, of the Royal Engineers, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Edwards, the widow, eldest daughter of Captain Battye, formerly of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

On the 20th ultimo, at Newstead, Cooma, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, William Derrill, fourth son of William Barrill, Post of Honington, England, to Michael, second daughter of Mr. John Cox, of Rosedale, Newcastle, Sydney, New South Wales.

DEATHS.

On the 21st ultimo, at East Maitland, Vincent James, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Murray, 10, Pitt-street, after a few days illness, George Scobell, detective officer, aged 35 years, very much regretted.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship.

BOMBAY, 1250 tons, 275 horse power.

J. M. ROGERS, commander, will be despatched for GALLEY, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on April 1st, 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S BOUNDARY.

Particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd March.

STEAM DIRECT TO AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—THE INDEPENDENT ROAD MAIL COMPANY'S s.s. S. R. LORD ASHLEY, EDWARD WHEELER, commander, will be despatched about the 17th April, for Auckland.

The North and Wellington steamer will leave Sydney on the 18th instead of the 17th as hitherto.

The interprovincial service is continued by the Company's steamer.

For freight or passage at the Company's Office.

JOHN VINE HALL, manager.

Grafton Wharf, March 24.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

TO MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

To the Hunter, on or about 18th April.

TO BUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.

TO CLARENCE.—ILLALONG, WEDNESDAY, 16th April, at 11 p.m.

TO BRISBANE.—CULUTHA, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, via NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERAN, THE, 16th April.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.

From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 16th and 17th April.

JAMES PATTERSON, A. N. N. CO.'s Wharf, Sucess-street.

H. N. N. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—NIGHT, at 11.

F. J. COHEN, manager.

Office—foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at Eden, Trowford, Bay). The TANDEMIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip on THURSDAY, 3rd April.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Circular Quay.

MARINA BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—From Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo, Manly, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30 10.30 & 2.30 8.15, 12.00 & 4.30 S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The ship and favours Boats now pay as follows:—

On Friday, 7 and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

From Sydney, at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.

On SATURDAY, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

CABIN..... 1s. 6d. Storage..... 1s. 6d.

Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.

Or Nineteen each way.

LILLAWARRA S. N. C. O. S. STRAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—THIS MORNING, at noon.

CLYDE RIVER.—THIS DAY, at noon.

MORUYA.—THIS DAY, at noon.

KIAMA.—TO-MORROW, 11 a.m.

SHEPPARTON.—TOMORROW, at 11 p.m.

ULLADULLA.—SUNDAY, 12 a.m.

MERIMBA.—ON WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

STAM TO PORT MACQUARIE.—THE VICTORIA, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

STAM TO MACLAY.—THE NEW MOON, 25 hours after arrival. WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

FOR NELLIGGEN, CLYDE RIVER, and MORYA.—THE hulk TITANIA, T. ST. THOMAS, master, is now receiving cargo, and sails TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

For freight, &c., apply to T. H. GREEN, Wharf, Balmain-street.

FOR PORT DENISON and BROAD SOUND.—The iron-hulled schooner POLICEMAN, 120 tons, Captain T. L. LEITCH, going to the FELICIAN RIVER, the iron-hulled schooner BLAUK DIAMOND, T. KINSEY, master, sails first fair wind.

For freight or passage apply to T. H. GREEN, Wharf, Balmain-street.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, the MARGARET. A. LLOYD and CO., Victoria Chambers, Pitt-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the first-class schooner PHOENIX, regular trader BIRADALBANE, J. G. HARVEY, master, having a large portion of the cargo engaged, will meet you at Campbell's Wharf, or to LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Agents.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, W. E. BROOK, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Agents.

FOR VESSEL FOR BRISBANE QUEENSLAND.—The clipper schooner BOUNAPARTE, W. R. COOPER, master, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay, or to LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Agents.

NOTICE.—TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS.—Persons entering the PORT OF RANGAON with STONE ballast on board, can dispose of it at the rate of 4/- per ton per ton, free of all expenses of boat hire.

It is to be hoped that this offer will be an inducement to commanders of vessels bound for Rangoon to use stone whenever practicable, in preference to any other ballast.

J. W. WILLIAMS, Executive Engineer, Rangoon Town Division, the 9th October, 1861.

EXHIBITION HOTEL.—To Publicans and others, who have agreed to PURCHASE THE GOOD WILL, I desire to obtain the above celebrated hotel. All information can be obtained from the Managers of the London Bar, Pitt-street.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The beautiful clipper AMANDA, DENNIS, commander, will be despatched to Mauritius in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid first-class ship SIAM, GRAVES, commander, will be despatched on the above port about 10th April, and, having superior cabin and deck, and lofty tweed decks, offers a desirable opportunity for passage.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NELSON.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid first-class ship SIAM, GRAVES, commander, will be despatched on the above port about 10th April, and, having superior cabin and deck, and lofty tweed decks, offers a desirable opportunity for passage.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The beautiful clipper AMANDA, DENNIS, commander, will be despatched on the above port about 10th April, and, having superior cabin and deck, and lofty tweed decks, offers a desirable opportunity for passage.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grattan Wharf. Will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

OFFICIAL POLITE LETTER-WRITING.—There is a polite method of administering what is termed "horsewhipping," which, though little more than formal, is regarded both by law and custom as equivalent to, and as comprehending in itself the very essence of, the violence it merely threatens, and which consists in simply brandishing a whip or stick at an available distance over the person to be operated on, and accompanying this hostile demonstration with certain significant words, such as "Consider yourself horsewhipped!" And a story is told of some one, more remarkable, perhaps, for wit than valour, who, on being subjected by an irate acquaintance to the process above-described, under circumstances which seemed to impart a more than usually fictitious character to the threatened infliction, carried the principle of the ceremony a little further, by snapping his fingers in the assailant's face, and retorting at the same time, in words still more significant, "Consider yourself shot!" Whatever may be thought of the comparative efficacy or logical consistency of these two methods of chastisement, or of personal encounter with a foe, both may be taken as indicative of a civilised tendency—the of the constantly increasing disposition to soften into mild symbolism the superfluous barbarities of angry conflict, and to infuse a tone of courtesy and humane forbearance among the painful incidents of a hostile contingency.

Something of the same polite and liberal spirit may be presumed to have influenced the Executive Government, in their late proceedings relative to the conduct of Sir Frederick Pottinger, Bart., recently appointed, and it appears, too, promoted from a subordinate position in the police force to the office of inspector. The substance of the whole affair may be gathered from a letter dated March 25, and published in next day's *Herald*, from the Under-Secretary in Mr. Cowper's office to the Inspector-General of Police, conveying to this officer the Ministerial judgment and *ultimatum*, obviously the result of careful study and deliberation, whereby it appears to be intended that for certain delinquencies or eccentricities of the aforesaid Sir Frederick Pottinger, therein more specially set forth, and chiefly in consequence of "proceedings in the District Court at Yass, in which Sir Frederick Pottinger was defendant, and a verdict was obtained against him for an assault, under circumstances which the Colonial Secretary feels bound to say were highly creditable to that gentleman," the aforesaid Sir Frederick Pottinger is to consider himself reprimanded, or, it may be even, punished. This letter shows, among other things, that the graces of composition are not neglected by the most practical of colonial statesmen, and that, whatever may be said of the schoolmaster being abroad, his friend and associate, the polite letter-writer, is at any rate quite at home in the Colonial Secretary's Office. It will be conceded that the art of the polite letter-writer consists in elegantly mingling the useful with the agreeable, and that in proportion to the dignity and elevation of his characters should be the skill with which he accommodates himself to their tastes and dispositions, and sheds over their very defects something of poetic grandeur and sublimity. Accordingly, in a composition purporting to express the sentiments of Mr. Cowper, the predominance of a profound moral effect will be perceived to be quite in keeping with the decorous asceticism of Mr. Cowper's character. And our artist soon makes it apparent that he is dealing with no ordinary offender. Sir Frederick Pottinger is not only a baronet—a title which doubtless has its due weight in democratic circles under "liberal" Government—but he is described as "an officer of whom he"—that is either the polite letter-writer or the Colonial Secretary—"has entertained a high opinion, and who had just been promoted." These two circumstances certainly imply an uncommon degree of merit, but the latter particularly, judging by simultaneous appointments in the same corps to which Sir Frederick Pottinger belongs. Still, it seems, "the high opinion" and promotion notwithstanding, that even Sir Frederick Pottinger has not escaped the common doom of human imperfection, since his very failings, whether they "lean to virtue's side" or not, have been the means of dragging his aristocratic name from comparative obscurity. And whatever may be the disposition of our worthy friend, the polite letter-writer, to dwell with tenderness on the shady side of his hero's character, unfortunately the facts were too notorious to be gainsaid. The assault above alluded to, as well as the circumstances under which it took place, and which have been characterised by the polite letter-writer himself as "highly discreditable"—the frequenting public-houses, the being "occupied in gambling and betting during the whole night"—have been authenticated by evidence before a court of justice, besides having gone the round of "the public newspapers." Now, it might be supposed that the greatest difficulty in the way of a polite commentator on the transaction would be to reconcile these awkward facts with what was to follow, namely, that a police officer of high rank should be allowed to retain his place, with a simple reprimand, under circumstances which would have inevitably led to the dismissal of a common trooper. Not so with our polite and practical artist, who is not to be drawn out of the sphere of his art by extraneous considerations, such as the efficiency of the police, or public justice, or official consistency. His business was to gild the bitter pill of ministerial censure—to make a reprimand as easy and agreeable as possible under the circumstances—and of course to turn to the best account so brilliant an occasion of moral and didactic inference. All this is accomplished by our polite scribe with characteristic adroitness and ingenuity. The Pottinger episode, so to speak, undergoes a sort of ethical transfiguration, and becomes in all its parts interpreted by the luminous purpose of the polite letter-writer, passes from the sphere of dry fact to that of apologue or parable. The culprit is made an example of, not in a vulgar or material, but in a mythical or transcendental sense, and his delinquencies, idealised into providential instruments, minister to the moral regeneration not of Sir Frederick Pottinger only, but of his official associates and subordinates—in short, of the police force generally. The name of Pottinger is henceforth made immortal, and takes its place beside the Browns, the Joneses, the Robinsons, and other illustrious names which have grown into household words among the chronicles of familiar ethics. Mr. Cowper and the Executive Government with him, partake in a measure of the same all-glory-producing process, and are involved by a few nice touches, with an atmosphere of official moral sublime. Seldom has been evinced more delicate consideration for the wounded feelings of a public offender, or deeper solicitude for his moral improvement and education. The struggles of a paternal bosom under the heart-rending necessity of administering wholesome discipline to a favourite in disgrace, are pathetically suggested. And,

in short, an impression is produced, that it is almost worth while getting into a scrape to become the subject of so much tender anxiety, and the theme of so many benevolent admissions, on the part of a "paternal" and "liberal" Government.

But the triumph of art is seen in what may be termed the logical arrangement of the offences, which, as already shown, could not be entirely overlooked. The assault was evidently the safest mark for direct censure, in a polite letter-writing view, both because an assault, apart from its circumstances, does not necessarily imply what is discreditable, even in a police officer, and because the offence having been already punished, the expediency of supplementary official chastisement was not to be absolutely presumed. The assault is therefore spoken of in tolerably plain terms. But when the discreditable circumstances come to be specified, the charge against Sir Frederick Pottinger evaporates in shadowy implications, and the fiery blast of official censure diffuses itself into a perfect blaze of moral expostulation.

"3. In the rules established under the Police Regulation Act, officers, as well as other members of the police force generally, are cautioned against frequenting public-houses, and Mr. Cowper cannot too strongly impress upon them the absolute necessity which exists for a strict observance of this salutary regulation."

It is impossible for the community to entertain any respect or confidence in officials whose conduct is characterised by proceedings such as those which it was proved in evidence disgraced the night when Sir Frederick Pottinger committed the assault of which he was found guilty. To occupied in gambling and betting during the whole night must fit those who indulge in such unseemly practices for the efficient performance of their duty.

Something of the same polite and liberal spirit may be presumed to have influenced the Executive Government, in their late proceedings relative to the conduct of Sir Frederick Pottinger, Bart., recently appointed, and it appears, too, promoted from a subordinate position in the police force to the office of inspector. The

substance of the whole affair may be gathered from a letter dated March 25, and published in next day's *Herald*, from the Under-Secretary in Mr. Cowper's office to the Inspector-General of Police, conveying to this officer the Ministerial judgment and *ultimatum*, obviously the result of careful study and deliberation, whereby it appears to be intended that for certain delinquencies or eccentricities of the aforesaid Sir Frederick Pottinger, therein more specially set forth, and chiefly in consequence of "proceedings in the District Court at Yass, in which Sir Frederick Pottinger was defendant, and a verdict was obtained against him for an assault, under circumstances which the Colonial Secretary feels bound to say were highly creditable to that gentleman," the aforesaid Sir Frederick Pottinger is to consider himself reprimanded, or, it may be even, punished. This letter shows, among other things, that the graces of composition are not neglected by the most practical of colonial statesmen, and that, whatever may be said of the schoolmaster being abroad, his friend and associate, the polite letter-writer, is at any rate quite at home in the Colonial Secretary's Office. It will be conceded that the art of the polite letter-writer consists in elegantly mingling the useful with the agreeable, and that in proportion to the dignity and elevation of his characters should be the skill with which he accommodates himself to their tastes and dispositions, and sheds over their very defects something of poetic grandeur and sublimity. Accordingly, in a composition purporting to express the sentiments of Mr. Cowper, the predominance of a profound moral effect will be perceived to be quite in keeping with the decorous asceticism of Mr. Cowper's character. And our artist soon makes it apparent that he is dealing with no ordinary offender. Sir Frederick Pottinger is not only a baronet—a title which doubtless has its due weight in democratic circles under "liberal" Government—but he is described as "an officer of whom he"—that is either the polite letter-writer or the Colonial Secretary—"has entertained a high opinion, and who had just been promoted." These two circumstances certainly imply an uncommon degree of merit, but the latter particularly, judging by simultaneous appointments in the same corps to which Sir Frederick Pottinger belongs. Still, it seems, "the high opinion" and promotion notwithstanding, that even Sir Frederick Pottinger has not escaped the common doom of human imperfection, since his very failings, whether they "lean to virtue's side" or not, have been the means of dragging his aristocratic name from comparative obscurity. And whatever may be the disposition of our worthy friend, the polite letter-writer, to dwell with tenderness on the shady side of his hero's character, unfortunately the facts were too notorious to be gainsaid. The assault above alluded to, as well as the circumstances under which it took place, and which have been characterised by the polite letter-writer himself as "highly discreditable"—the frequenting public-houses, the being "occupied in gambling and betting during the whole night"—have been authenticated by evidence before a court of justice, besides having gone the round of "the public newspapers." Now, it might be supposed that the greatest difficulty in the way of a polite commentator on the transaction would be to reconcile these awkward facts with what was to follow, namely, that a police officer of high rank should be allowed to retain his place, with a simple reprimand, under circumstances which would have inevitably led to the dismissal of a common trooper. Not so with our polite and practical artist, who is not to be drawn out of the sphere of his art by extraneous considerations, such as the efficiency of the police, or public justice, or official consistency. His business was to gild the bitter pill of ministerial censure—to make a reprimand as easy and agreeable as possible under the circumstances—and of course to turn to the best account so brilliant an occasion of moral and didactic inference. All this is accomplished by our polite scribe with characteristic adroitness and ingenuity. The Pottinger episode, so to speak, undergoes a sort of ethical transfiguration, and becomes in all its parts interpreted by the luminous purpose of the polite letter-writer, passes from the sphere of dry fact to that of apologue or parable. The culprit is made an example of, not in a vulgar or material, but in a mythical or transcendental sense, and his delinquencies, idealised into providential instruments, minister to the moral regeneration not of Sir Frederick Pottinger only, but of his official associates and subordinates—in short, of the police force generally. The name of Pottinger is henceforth made immortal, and takes its place beside the Browns, the Joneses, the Robinsons, and other illustrious names which have grown into household words among the chronicles of familiar ethics. Mr. Cowper and the Executive Government with him, partake in a measure of the same all-glory-producing process, and are involved by a few nice touches, with an atmosphere of official moral sublime. Seldom has been evinced more delicate consideration for the wounded feelings of a public offender, or deeper solicitude for his moral improvement and education. The struggles of a paternal bosom under the heart-rending necessity of administering wholesome discipline to a favourite in disgrace, are pathetically suggested. And,

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The following letter, from the Colonial Secretary to the Secretary of the Benevolent Society, in reply to a communication transmitting copies of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the committee, held on the 20th ultimo, was laid before a meeting of the House Committee, held on Monday last:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21st March, 1862.

Sir.—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, transmitting copies of two resolutions passed, on the previous day, by the committee of the Benevolent Society, intimating the intention of the committee to communicate the results of the meetings of that month. This resolution is understood to have been agreed to with reference to former resolutions, and the letters addressed to you from this office on the subject of the arrangements for providing more effective protection to the poor and destitute.

Mr. Cowper desires me to repeat to express his regret that any misapprehension should exist in the minds of the committee upon the subject of this correspondence. And he cannot but suppose that there is some misapprehension, as a bondman would not now be made, differing from any that was advanced by the committee of the Benevolent Society.

3. The Colonial Secretary understood, from Mr. D. Thompson and yourself, when you both wrote upon the 18th ultimo, that the probable revenue and expenditure of the society during the year might be estimated as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Foundations and fines ..	£500
Subscriptions collections in churches ..	500
An equal amount to these contributions from the public revenue ..	500
Bequests, legacies, &c. ..	500
Total ..	£2000

This estimate was considered as rather under the amounts which might be calculated on.

4. It is impossible for the community to entertain any respect or confidence in officials whose conduct is characterised by proceedings such as those which it was proved in evidence disgraced the night when Sir Frederick Pottinger committed the assault of which he was found guilty. To occupied in gambling and betting during the whole night must fit those who indulge in such unseemly practices for the efficient performance of their duty.

The name was Clegg, but it was also stated that by a more stringent administration than had hitherto prevailed, that amount might possibly be reduced. It was during the interview also urged by yourself that the society would have a claim for at least £5000 in reimbursement of their outlay on the building at Liverpool, under the terms of the arrangements by which those premises were left to the institution.

4. Mr. Cowper is therefore wholly at a loss to understand how it can be possible for the miners to demand a sum which is so far in excess of the amount which the miners themselves more than the employers, who will laugh to find you have done more than your income. For this sum pit Master Clegg, who has been proceeding to the pit, it is agreed, to pay the miners a sum which is to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s. 3d. a ton, according to circumstances, the miners doing the wheeling to the pit, to whom the miners are agreed to fix the price to be paid for getting the coal in the new pit, which had not previously been done. It may here be stated that the prices paid in the old pits (which are very wet, and have other drawbacks) is £5. and 5s.

GOOD Domestic SUGAR, £28 10s. per ton.
Good common tea, 2d. per oz.
Box 1 lb. jars, 2d. per oz.
Fine red herring, in two-dozens, 2s. 6d.
Folding valises, 8d. per lb., in 5d. boxes
Mustard, in 4-lb. bottles, 6s. per dozen
Boot table rice, 2s. per lb.
Oats, 1s. per lb.
White herrings, in half-barrels, 21s. per lb.
Table salt, in jars, 6s. per dozen
Best coffee, no chaff, in 10 lb. tins, 1s. per lb.
With a variety of other goods, at equally low prices.
Country orders punctually attended to.
Terms, cash.

At 32, George-street.

GRIST.—The Proprietor of the Barker-street Flour Mill, late Furling and Kennedy's, is prepared to undertake Grinding Wheat, and Red-dressing Flour, on very reasonable terms.
Superior storage for 2000 tons of wheat or flour.
For particulars apply at the Mill.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Merchants, Drapers, Tailors, and others.
Damaged Canvas
Ex Cambodia, master from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY next, the 4th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.
On account of whom it may concern,
Damaged by sea water,
Ex Cambodia, master, from London,
15 lbs superior navy blue, slightly
20 ditto 10 lb. woolbacks, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Horses and Carts, &c.

Mrs. R. WOOLLEN will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Several pairs horses, just striven, broken-in to saddle and harness; Terms, cash.
Horses and carts, spring carts, harnesses, &c.
No half-crowns charged for entering horses for sale.

Damaged Saddles.

On account of whom it may concern.

FRIDAY, April 4.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

Mr. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.
Ex Cambodian master, from London,
S in diamond, 1/16 lb. one case containing
12 half-shaft, saddles, hog seat
12 1/4 inch snaffle heads, &c.
Cases, lined tin.
Slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale, to close various consignments.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Patna Rice, &c.

FRIDAY, April 4.

To Grocers, Stockkeepers, Dealers, and others.

Mr. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.
Sundry parcels of silken stockings, &c., comprising
Crosse and Blackwell's fruits
Ditto ditto caps, 1/4 pints
Ditto Patna rice
Arrowroot
Shell almonds
Bath bricks
Spirit peats
Chocolates
Cocoa
Curry
Red herrings
White herring
Lard
Prune North White cheese
Colman's mustard
Muscatel layers
Soda crystals, small casks
Peach soap
Tapioca
Cloves
China oil, in tins
Bengal twine
&c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes

For Positive Reserved Sale.

MONDAY, April 7th.

Mr. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on MONDAY, April 7th, at 11 o'clock.
75 trunks seasonable boots and shoes.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 3rd April, at 11 o'clock precisely.
450 bags wool
12 sacks tallow
322 sheepskins
371 hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Stockkeepers, and others,

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Harris, to sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
The waterman's staff, Lucco, and car, &c.
Terms, cash.

Watches, Clothing, Boots, Perfumery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Gold and silver lever and other watches
Rings, brooches, pins, earrings, &c.
New silver and gold plate
2 trucks boots and shoes, assorted
Eau de cologne, scented soap, &c.
Hair, shaving, and tooth brushes, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Exhibition Hotel.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from M. Samuel Davis to sell by public auction, within the last few days, good-will, lease, houses, fixtures, furniture, &c., on the premises, corner of Pitt and Market streets, on FRIDAY next, April 4th, at 11 o'clock, viz.:—
All the fixtures and furniture, together with lease, license, and goodwill of a well-known hotel,
Trocadero dining tables
Rosewood and mahogany chifforobes
Drawing-room suite, in rich damask
Chair, sofa, &c., &c.
Several good eight-day brooches, and office clocks
Valuable and rare oil paintings and engravings
A very superior mahogany escritoire
One very superior double cheval glass, original cost £50
One first-class pair fire-proof iron safe, complete
Mahogany piano, and iron safe
Marble top washstands, with China plates
Rosewood and mahogany bureaux, with large plate glass fronts
Tubular and slate bedsteads
Household matresses, and feather beds
Bolsters, pillows, &c., &c.
Very superior lot of glass and China ware
A quantity of bed and table linen, comprising table cloths, sheets, towels, &c., &c.
One very fine new drawing-room portiere, by Broadwood and Son, in first-rate condition, music, and music stool.
And a large collection of silver and plated ware, comprising silver and plated cruet frames, spoons, forks, &c., &c.
A good set of harnesses
Large ice box or refrigerator
One of the best Russell's kitchen stoves
Patent fire-most safe, kitchen tables
Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Together with the whole of the stock-in-trade, viz.,
Port and sherry wines
Brandy, gin, whisky
Cordials, ale and porter, &c., &c.
And sundries too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

On an early day.

To Booksellers, Schoolmasters, and others.
Preliminary Notice.

10 Cases Cassell's Educational and other Works.
Now Landing ex Cambodia.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on an early day.
Now landing ex Cambodia.
Catalogues are in course of preparation;

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 4th April.

English Karroo Oil.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock.
A small invoice of Palmer's patent call signal, suitable for shipboard, or for the rooms of invalids.
The adaptation is entirely new.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES will receive instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 4th April.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The goods for sale, all of which are of a sterling character, and are fully enumerated and described in the catalogue, which follows.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday evening.
The amount of Customs dues paid to-day is as follows:

Brandy	5083	1 1
Gin	353	2 7
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	25	2 7
Whisky	406	0 9
Rum	406	17 0
All other spirits	3	4 2
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	291	2 0
Tobacco and snuff	17	4 0
Coffee and chocolate	387	1 3
Bacon, warehouse duty	60	15 8
Pilots	60	17 6
Total	£2045	8 1

The Railway receipts for the week ending 29th March are as under:

	Cochineal	Goods	Total
Great Southern Line	506	16	£2029 12 5
Great Western Line	163	0	287 17 8
Total	£2029	5	£2017 20 1

Great Northern Line £242 7 0 £141 10 6 £383 17 6

At a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian General Assurance Company, held to-day at two o'clock, Messrs. J. De Villiers Lamb and J. Milson, junior, were elected directors in the room of Messrs. J. Alexander and Walter Lamb, resigned.

The monthly general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow (this day), at three o'clock.

The Undercliff Station, with 10,856 sheep, was offered by auction yesterday, by Messrs. Mort and Co., and withdrawn. The Newton Boyd Station, with 1700 cattle, was also offered and withdrawn, but we learn was subsequently disposed of privately, at £55. per head, for the cattle. The herd of horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

Measrs. Mort and Co. sold at auction, this day, seven blocks of the Balmain Estate, averaging 1 acre 2 rods each, at £80 to £100 per acre.

To the Editor of the Herald,
Sir.—Will you permit me to say a few words respecting the behaviour of some of the male sex in the Botanical Gardens, on Tuesday afternoon, during the time the band is playing?

It is a common and natural resort, thicker to hear the band, and of course expect to find some of the seats vacant, whereby they may rest themselves; but when arriving there, what should meet their gaze but a lot of men lounging about, occupying the whole of some of the seats, while others are filling half and more; and that they lie and lounge about, and sit like savages, bent on idleness and forwards, looking for a seat and not able to obtain one. Now, Mr. Editor, cannot this course be altered? for it is those gentlemen (?) to monopolise the whole of a seat, thereby depriving others of the privilege they are entitled to? Hoping you will pardon me for intruding so much on your valuable journal,

I beg to remain,

ETIQUETTE.

Sir,—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable columns to caution the public in Sydney and other places against the very questionable practice of a coaching, concern styled Elliott and Co. I will state my case, and leave you the public to judge for themselves. I arrived per Wonga Wonga steamer from Victoria on the 25th instant, and of course my first inquiry was made at the Banking-office, to pay my passage per coach to the Lachlan. On enquiry it was told Mr. Kelly, of the Euston Hotel, George-street, was the proper party to apply to; consequently I and my mate went to the above hotel, and Mr. Kelly, the agent, told me that he could book only one or two more, as the coach was nearly full. He told me the fare was £10 10s. through to the Lachlan, and he would guarantee we would be home in four days. On this assurance we paid our fare and proceeded to the Rooty Hill station to meet the coach, and was told by Mr. Elliott that we must give up our tickets there, as we would not require them, our names being entered on the waybill. We arrived at Bathurst the second evening, and Mr. Levy, the local agent, who had agreed to pay our fares, had forwarded to the Lachlan for four or five days, if even then. This, as you may well imagine, rather astonished us, as we were booked through, and naturally expected a coach would be ready to take us on; upon inquiring in the town of Bathurst we were informed that the company who had taken our cash had their own coaches running from Bathurst to the Lachlan, and asked Mr. Levy what he was going to do with us, when he said in only one he could do was to return us £3 each of the money we had paid.

Now, Sir, I will ask you and the public whether this is not something very like obtaining money under false pretences, and I think that such practices ought to be prohibited. Here we are, completely engaged as proprietors of the "NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE," paper, and as printers and publishers in Newcastle, was, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED" by mutual consent. All debts due to us are to be paid to and will be paid to Mr. D. M. DICKEN, who will carry on the said business and paper alone.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1862.

H. D. M. DICKEN,
BAKER,
Lately trading in M'Dickens and Baker.

Witness—JOHN BROWN, 1, Pitt-street, Newcastle.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership subsisting between Mr. T. G. LEITCH and co. as proprietors of the "NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE," paper, and as printers and publishers in Newcastle, was, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED" by mutual consent. All debts due to us are to be paid to and will be paid to Mr. D. M. DICKEN, who will carry on the said business and paper alone.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1862.

H. D. M. DICKEN,
BAKER,
Lately trading in M'Dickens and Baker.

Witness—JOHN BROWN, 1, Pitt-street, Newcastle.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS FOR THE LACHLAN.

To the Editor of the Herald,
Sir.—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable columns to caution the public in Sydney and other places against the very questionable practice of a coaching, concern styled Elliott and Co. I will state my case, and leave you the public to judge for themselves. I arrived per Wonga Wonga steamer from Victoria on the 25th instant, and of course my first inquiry was made at the Banking-office, to pay my passage per coach to the Lachlan. On enquiry it was told Mr. Kelly, of the Euston Hotel, George-street, was the proper party to apply to; consequently I and my mate went to the above hotel, and Mr. Kelly, the agent, told me that he could book only one or two more, as the coach was nearly full. He told me the fare was £10 10s. through to the Lachlan, and he would guarantee we would be home in four days. On this assurance we paid our fare and proceeded to the Rooty Hill station to meet the coach, and was told by Mr. Elliott that we must give up our tickets there, as we would not require them, our names being entered on the waybill. We arrived at Bathurst the second evening, and Mr. Levy, the local agent, who had agreed to pay our fares, had forwarded to the Lachlan for four or five days, if even then. This, as you may well imagine, rather astonished us, as we were booked through, and naturally expected a coach would be ready to take us on; upon inquiring in the town of Bathurst we were informed that the company who had taken our cash had their own coaches running from Bathurst to the Lachlan, and asked Mr. Levy what he was going to do with us, when he said in only one he could do was to return us £3 each of the money we had paid.

Now, Sir, I will ask you and the public whether this is not something very like obtaining money under false pretences, and I think that such practices ought to be prohibited. Here we are, completely engaged as proprietors of the "NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE," paper, and as printers and publishers in Newcastle, was, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED" by mutual consent. All debts due to us are to be paid to and will be paid to Mr. D. M. DICKEN, who will carry on the said business and paper alone.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1862.

H. D. M. DICKEN,
BAKER,
Lately trading in M'Dickens and Baker.

Witness—JOHN BROWN, 1, Pitt-street, Newcastle.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—We do it right to call the special attention of the public to the continued IMPORTATION, in large quantities, of SPURIOUS BRANDY into the Australian colonies, in violation of the laws of the colony, and of course my first inquiry was made at the Banking-office, to pay my passage per coach to the Lachlan. On enquiry it was told Mr. Kelly, of the Euston Hotel, George-street, was the proper party to apply to; consequently I and my mate went to the above hotel, and Mr. Kelly, the agent, told me that he could book only one or two more, as the coach was nearly full. He told me the fare was £10 10s. through to the Lachlan, and he would guarantee we would be home in four days. On this assurance we paid our fare and proceeded to the Rooty Hill station to meet the coach, and was told by Mr. Elliott that we must give up our tickets there, as we would not require them, our names being entered on the waybill. We arrived at Bathurst the second evening, and Mr. Levy, the local agent, who had agreed to pay our fares, had forwarded to the Lachlan for four or five days, if even then. This, as you may well imagine, rather astonished us, as we were booked through, and naturally expected a coach would be ready to take us on; upon inquiring in the town of Bathurst we were informed that the company who had taken our cash had their own coaches running from Bathurst to the Lachlan, and asked Mr. Levy what he was going to do with us, when he said in only one he could do was to return us £3 each of the money we had paid.

Now, Sir, I will ask you and the public whether this is not something very like obtaining money under false pretences, and I think that such practices ought to be prohibited. Here we are, completely engaged as proprietors of the "NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE," paper, and as printers and publishers in Newcastle, was, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED" by mutual consent. All debts due to us are to be paid to and will be paid to Mr. D. M. DICKEN, who will carry on the said business and paper alone.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1862.

H. D. M. DICKEN,
BAKER,
Lately trading in M'Dickens and Baker.

Witness—JOHN BROWN, 1, Pitt-street, Newcastle.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership subsisting between Mr. T. G. LEITCH and co. as proprietors of the "NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE," paper, and as printers and publishers in Newcastle, was, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED" by mutual consent. All debts due to us are to be paid to and will be paid to Mr. D. M. DICKEN, who will carry on the said business and paper alone.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1862.

H. D. M. DICKEN,
BAKER,
Lately trading in M'Dickens and Baker.

Witness—JOHN BROWN, 1, Pitt-street, Newcastle.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS FOR THE LACHLAN.

To the Editor of the Herald,
Sir.—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable columns to caution the public in Sydney and other places against the very questionable practice of a coaching, concern styled Elliott and Co. I will state my case, and leave you the public to judge for themselves. I arrived per Wonga Wonga steamer from Victoria on the 25th instant, and of course my first inquiry was made at the Banking-office, to pay my passage per coach to the Lachlan. On enquiry it was told Mr. Kelly, of the Euston Hotel, George-street, was the proper party to apply to; consequently I and my mate went to the above hotel, and Mr. Kelly, the agent, told me that he could book only one or two more, as the coach was nearly full. He told me the fare was £10 10s. through to the Lachlan, and he would guarantee we would be home in four days. On this assurance we paid our fare and proceeded to the Rooty Hill station to meet the coach, and was told by Mr. Elliott that we must give up our tickets there, as we would not require them, our names being entered on the waybill. We arrived at Bathurst the second evening, and Mr. Levy, the local agent, who had agreed to pay our fares, had forwarded to the Lachlan for four or five days, if even then. This, as you may well imagine, rather astonished us, as we were booked through, and naturally expected a coach would be ready to take us on; upon inquiring in the town of Bathurst we were informed that the company who had taken our cash had their own coaches running from Bathurst to the Lachlan, and asked Mr. Levy what he was going to do with us, when he said in only one he could do was to return us £3 each of the money we had paid.

Now, Sir, I will ask you and the public whether this is not something very like obtaining money under false pretences, and I think that such practices ought to be prohibited. Here we are, completely engaged as proprietors of the "NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE," paper, and as printers and publishers in Newcastle, was, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED" by mutual consent. All debts due to us are to be paid to and will be paid to Mr. D. M. DICKEN, who will carry on the said business and paper alone.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1862.

H. D. M. DICKEN,
BAKER,
Lately trading in M'Dickens and Baker.

Witness—JOHN BROWN, 1, Pitt-street, Newcastle.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS FOR THE LACHLAN.

To the Editor of the Herald,
Sir.—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable columns to caution the public in Sydney and other places against the very questionable practice of a coaching, concern styled Elliott and Co. I will state my case, and leave you the public to judge for themselves. I arrived per Wonga Wonga steamer from Victoria on the 25th instant, and of course my first inquiry was made at the Banking-office, to pay my passage per coach to the Lachlan. On enquiry it was told Mr. Kelly, of the Euston Hotel, George-street, was the proper party to apply to; consequently I and my mate went to the above hotel, and Mr. Kelly, the agent, told me that he could book only one or two more, as the coach was nearly full. He told me the fare was £10 10s. through to the Lachlan, and he would guarantee we would be home in four days. On this assurance we paid our fare and proceeded to the Rooty Hill station to meet the coach, and was told by Mr. Elliott that we must give up our tickets there, as we would not require them, our names being entered on the waybill. We arrived at Bathurst the second evening, and Mr. Levy, the local agent, who had agreed to pay our fares, had forwarded to the Lachlan for four or five days, if even then. This, as you may well imagine, rather astonished us, as we were booked through, and naturally expected a coach would be ready to take us on; upon inquiring in the town of Bathurst we were informed that the company who had taken our cash had their own coaches running from Bathurst to the Lachlan, and asked Mr. Levy what he was going to do with us, when he said in only one he could do was to return us £3 each of the money we had paid.

Now, Sir, I will ask you and the public whether this is not something very like obtaining money under false pretences, and I think that such practices ought to be prohibited. Here we are, completely engaged as proprietors of the "NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE," paper, and as printers and publishers in Newcastle, was, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED" by mutual consent. All debts due to us are to be paid to and will be paid to Mr. D. M. DICKEN, who will carry on the said business and paper alone.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1862.

H. D. M. DICKEN,
BAKER,
Lately trading in M'Dickens and Baker.

Witness—JOHN BROWN, 1, Pitt-street, Newcastle.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS FOR THE LACHLAN.

To the Editor of the Herald,
Sir.—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable columns to caution the public in Sydney and other places against the very questionable practice of a coaching, concern styled Elliott and Co. I will state my case, and leave you the public to judge for themselves. I arrived per Wonga Wonga steamer from Victoria on the 25th instant, and of course my first inquiry was made at the Banking-office, to pay my passage per coach to the Lachlan. On enquiry it was told Mr. Kelly, of the Euston Hotel, George-street, was the proper party to apply to; consequently I and my mate went to the above hotel, and Mr. Kelly, the agent, told me that he could book only one or two more, as the coach was nearly full. He told me the fare was £10 10s. through to the Lachlan, and he would guarantee we would be home in four days. On this assurance we paid our fare and proceeded to the Rooty Hill station to meet the coach, and was told by Mr. Elliott that we must give up our tickets there, as we would not require them, our names being entered on the waybill. We arrived at Bathurst the second evening, and Mr. Levy, the local agent, who had agreed to pay our fares, had forwarded to the Lachlan for four or five days, if even then. This, as you may well imagine, rather astonished us, as we were booked through, and naturally expected a coach would be ready to take us on; upon inquiring in the town of Bathurst we were informed that the company who had taken our cash had their own coaches running from Bathurst to the Lachlan, and asked Mr. Levy what he was going to do with us, when he said in only one he could do was to return us £3 each of the money we had paid.

Now, Sir, I will ask you and the public whether this is not something very like obtaining money under false pretences, and I think that such practices ought to be prohibited. Here we are, completely engaged as proprietors of the "NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE," paper, and as printers and publishers in Newcastle, was, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED" by mutual consent. All debts due to us are to be paid to and will be paid to Mr. D. M. DICKEN, who will carry on the said business and paper alone.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1862.

H. D. M. DICKEN,
BAKER,
Lately trading in M'Dickens and Baker.

Witness—JOHN BROWN, 1, Pitt-street, Newcastle.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS FOR THE LACHLAN.

To the Editor of the Herald,
Sir.—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable columns to caution the public in Sydney and other places against the very questionable practice of a coaching, concern styled Elliott and Co. I will state my case, and leave you the public to judge for themselves. I arrived per Wonga Wonga steamer from Victoria on the 25th instant, and of course my first inquiry was made at the Banking-office, to pay my passage per coach to the Lachlan. On enquiry it was told Mr. Kelly, of the Euston Hotel, George-street, was the proper party to apply to; consequently I and my mate went to the above hotel, and Mr. Kelly, the agent, told me that he could book only one or two more, as the coach was nearly full. He told me the fare was £10 10s. through to the Lachlan, and he would guarantee we would be home in four days. On this assurance we paid our fare and proceeded to the Rooty Hill station to meet the coach, and was told by Mr. Elliott that we must give up our tickets there, as we would not require them, our names being entered on the waybill. We arrived at Bathurst the second evening, and Mr. Levy, the local agent, who had agreed to pay our fares, had forwarded to the Lachlan for four or five days, if even then. This, as you may well imagine, rather astonished us, as we were booked through, and naturally expected a coach would be ready to take us on; upon inquiring in the town of Bathurst we were informed that the company who had taken our cash had their own coaches running from Bathurst to the Lachlan, and asked Mr. Levy what he was going to do with us, when he said in only one he could do was to return us £3 each of the money we had paid.

Now, Sir, I will ask you and the public whether this is not something very like obtaining money under false pretences, and I think that such practices ought to be prohibited. Here we are, completely engaged as proprietors of the "NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE," paper, and as printers and publishers in Newcastle, was, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED" by mutual consent. All debts due to us are to be paid to and will be paid to Mr. D. M. DICKEN, who will carry on the said business and paper alone.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1862.

H. D. M. DICKEN,
BAKER,
Lately trading in M'Dickens and Baker.